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SOME SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

I. EARLY SPANISH SHETAROT.

JEWISH Shetarot from Spain, with partial Hebrew texts, are not common. In *R. É. J.*, IV, 226 et seq. Isidor Loeb published a few such Shetarot dating from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. In the same review, X, p. 108 et seq. we have a further one of the thirteenth century. Schwab has published a Shetar from Gerona dated 1375 (*R. É. J.*, XLVII, 57). None of the Shetarot from this place seem to be earlier than the fourteenth century (see Girbal, *Los Judíos en Gerona*, 1870, p. 32). The earliest *Carta Iudaeorum* with Hebrew inscriptions in the Cologne *Judenschreinbuch* date from the years between 1250 and 1260 (ed. Hoeniger, p. 11). The earliest English Shetar is dated 1176 (Jacobs, *Jews in Angevin England*, p. 58). The following Shetarot of the eleventh century I copied in the *Archivos de Aragón* in Barcelona in the year 1901. They are the only ones that I found during a search which was necessarily hasty as my time there was limited. I have no doubt that others are hidden in many of the delightful little parchments which are rolled up and tied together so that they look like "Stengel" in a German beer-garden. The illusion is not so far-fetched, as the delightful ease and comfort with which one is allowed to work and smoke in Spanish Archives and libraries, makes one feel that the only thing wanting is the pewter of beer.

One of the Shetarot here reproduced (No. 5) has been given also by Mr. Jacobs in his *Sources of Spanish Jewish History*, pp. 129 and 130. I have reproduced the Hebrew

of these documents, as my readings differ sensibly from those of Mr. Jacobs, and four eyes can always see more than two. The other four are all of earlier date; the whole set were drawn up during the reign of Philip I, King of France (1060-1108), when Raimond Bérenger I, II, and III, were Counts of Barcelona.

No. 1.

Ramon Berenguer I; Pergamino No. 356. Sarah, daughter of Joseph Cocho (?) and Rubin, son of Solomon, her husband, called in the Latin document, Ruben Belli-hominis (Tob Elem ?), sell to Don Ricard Guilielm for 210 gold mancusi, weighing ten to an ounce, four "modiatae¹" of vine-land in a section of Barcelona called Mugoria. The witnesses to the Hebrew document are Nathan ben Juda and Isaac ben Joseph. The date is Ab 6th, 4825 (= 1065 A.D.), or according to the Latin document, III Ides of July in the 6th year of King Philip (of France).

Ramon Berenguer I^o; pergamino No. 356.

In nomine Domini ego Ruben Belli hominis ebreo et uxori mea cara femina ebrea venditores sumus tibi Richardo guilielmi emptori Per hanc quippe scripturam venditionis nostre sic vendimus tibi modiatas ^{IIII} or vinee ab ipsa terra in quo sunt fundatas et sunt in territorio barchinona in termine de Mugoria et advenerunt nobis per nostra comparacione et per omnesque voces. Et affrontant prescriptas quatuor modiatas vinee ab ipsa terra ubi sunt fundatas de parte Aquilonis in vineas de te emptore: De meridie in strata; de occiduo in terra de geberga femina. Quantum istas affrontationes includunt sic vendimus tibi prescriptas quatuor modiatas vinee ab ipsa terra in quo sunt fundatas ab integre simuleum ingressibus et exitibus earum in propter precium Mancusos ccx auri puri monete barchinonae pensatos bene a penso de decem in uncia quos tu emptor precium nobis dedistis et nos venditores manibus nostris recepimus et nichil [sic!] de ipso precio aput te emptore remansit. Et est manifestum. Quem vero predictas quatuor modiatas vineeque nos tibi vendimus de nostrum iure in tuum tradimus dominium et potestatem ut facias ex inde quodcumque velis facere ad tuum alodium proprium. Quod si nos venditores aut aliquis homo sexus utriusque qui contra ista chartha

¹ Du Cange, *Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis*, IV, 461.

venditione venerimus aut venerit pro intrumpendum nil valeat set componat aut nos componamus tibi prescripta omnia in triplum cum omni sua immelioratione et in antea ista charta venditio ferma permaneat omnique tempore. Actum est hoc IIII°. idus julii anno VI regni Philippi regis

⊕ Gocbertus Aventini

O Adalbertus

Seufret

O Iohannes Duran

¶ מִרְנוֹן Mironis presbiteri

qui hec scripsit die et anno quod supra.

אנבי שרה בת ר' יוסף קונו¹ ואני רואבן בעלה של מרת שרה זו עשינו מכירה זו לדון ריכרדו גילימו בשבייל מאוחים ושרה ווהבים ממתבע איניש אפויים² יפים שקולים בלבד לבר למשקל שלם מעשרה. באוקיא מון הארבעה מודיאות ברמים שיש לנו בנבול מדינה זו במקום שקוראי מונוגריה³ כמו שהן מסוימין בארכבעה מיוורגיהן עם כל ברו⁴ ואכות וחלק שיש לנו שם כמו כתוב לעיל בכתיבה שלם ומכירה זו שמכרנו לו היא מכירה גמורה ולא להשנה בה ודלא למשחרר בה לעלם ואקוימת כמו כתוב לעיל בכתיבה שלם ואנו עדים החתוםים למטה מה שקנו בפנינו מרת שרה זו בת ר' יוסף ובעלה ר' רואבן זה בר' שלמה. כתבנו⁵ וחחמנו בשני כשבת בששה ימים לירח אב שנת ארבעה אלף ושמונה מאות וחמשה ועשרים לבריאות עולם למנין שאנו מונים באן בברצלונה מתא. שם על הכתוב לעיל דביני חטוי שרייד וקיים.

נתן בר יהודה⁶ יצחק בר יוסף

No. 2.

Ramon Berenguer I; Pergamino No. 488. Solomon ben Rubin sells to Don Bonoso Balshin for 140 pieces of gold

¹ The reading is not clear; perhaps קומו = Cocho; see *R. E. J.*, IV, 234.

² These two words (or one word) evidently contain the name of some species of money. The Latin text has merely "monete barchinonae" = Barcelona value; though this is usually expressed by דינרין ברצלונש, *R. E. J.*, X, 114, or *ib.*, XLVII, 58.

³ Latin "Mugoria."

⁴ Read נִזְנָן?

⁵ Above the line לעיל המתו. Attention is called to this addition in the line before the last. On see *R. E. J.*, XLVII, 318.

a portion of the field of K. (?) in the month of Iyyar in the year 4836 (= 1076). The witnesses are Isaac ben Solomon and Shaltiel ben Solomon. The Latin document which I neglected to copy bears the date IV Calends May in the 16th year of King Philip.

עשינו מכירה זו אני שלמה בן ראוון לויון בונוטו בלשין כמו שכתו במלילה בכתב ה[לטיני¹ בק"מ זה^ו] מן השרה של קוגול בחדש אייר שנת שמנה מאות וששה ושלשים לבריאת עולם ופייסתי לחותמה בקניין שכנו טדי יצחק בר שלמה א שלחיאל בר שלמה

No. 3.

Ramon Berenguer II; Pergamino No. 40. Reina (Regina), daughter of Eleazar, together with her son David ben Meir have borrowed from Don Bernard Oliba (or Oliban) a hundred solidi for one year commencing at the feast day of St. Michael. They are to pay 25 solidi interest, and as security they give over to Oliba four modiatae of vine-land in a part of Barcelona called Mager, touching on the south the vineyard of the Jew Solomon. The witnesses to the Hebrew document are Joseph ben Nathaniel Hazzan and Isaac ben Nathan. The Hebrew document is undated. The Latin bears the date: X Calends October in the 28th year of King Philip (= 1088).

In nomine domini Ego *Regina* hebrea et filio meo *David* hebreo impignoratores sumus tibi Bernardi Olibani. Manifestum est enim quia debitores sumus tibi solidos centum de bona plata mera cum illorum lucro per quintum qui est solidos xxv. Propterea impignoramus tibi modiatas ^{III}or vineis cum ipsa terra ubi sunt fundatas quod habemus in territorio de Barchinone in terminio de podo que vocant Mager. Advenit nobis per ienitorum nostrorum et per decimum sive per ullasque voces. Terminantur autem hec vineis a parte Orientis in torrente: A meridie in vineis *Salomonis* hebreo: Ab Occiduo in strata: A circii in vineis *Sancti Petri Cenobii* puellarum et de Veimundi Gordeballo. Quantum iste affrontationes includunt sic impignoramus tibi iam dictas modiatas ^{III}or vineis cum ipsa terra

¹ The original has only חצבי!

ubi sunt fundatas ab integre simul cum exiis vel regressiis earum atque de nostrum iure in tuum tradimus dominium et potestatem et inter tantum vos teneamus per tuum beneficium et tu per tuum pignus et in die quod erit festum sancti Mikaelis de ista ad alia veniente isto anno revolente sic faciamus tibi rendere iam dictum debitum quomodo superius resonat et tu rendas—nobis ista scriptura sine mora. Quod si minime fecerimus et tibi non persolverimus tunc abeas—potestatem predicta hec omnia que tibi impignoramus—aprehendere tenere vindere commutare et omniaque volueris facere ad tuum plenissimum proprium. Si vero nos impignoratores aut ullusque homo utriusque sexus—qui contra hac ista impignoratione venerimus aut venerit pro intrupendum sive infringendum nil valeat sed componat aut nos componamus tibi prefata hec omnia in duplo cum omnem suam meliorationem et in antea ista carta impignoratione firma et stabilis permaneat modo vel omnique tempore. Actum est hoc x Kalendas—Octobris Anno xxviii Regni regis Philippi.

אנכי רינה בת מר אלעוזר ובני דור בר מאיר עשינו כתוב משכונה זו
מן החרמים שלנו לדzon ברנרד אליליא עברו מאה דינריין מן צרווף יפה
לומן שנה שלימה לרבות חמשה ועשרים דינריין צרווף הכל באשר כחוב
לעיל בכתב שלחם ופייסתי לחותמה יוסף בר נתנאל חז' יצחק בר נתן.

S. **X** Iohannis presbiter qui hoc scripsit die et anno
quo supra.

No. 4.

Ramon Berenguer II; Pergamino No. 32. Rubin ben Joseph (called in the Latin document Ruben Bellit) sells to Don Ricard Guillerm and to his wife, his portion of land¹ for 8 gold mancusi. In the Latin document the amount mentioned is 56 gold mancusi. The Hebrew document is dated the 5th day of the week, Ab 28th, in the year 4838 (=1078) and is signed by David ben Jacob and Nathaniel ben Juda Hazzan. The Latin document is dated III Ides of August, in the 18th year of King Philip (=1078).

In Xri nomine: Ego *Ruben bellito* venditor sum tibi Ricardi Guillermi et uxori tue Crinesiudis (?) feminae emptoribus. Per hanc scripturam vendicionis mee vendo tibi peciam meam terre in territorio barchinone in terminio de ipsis vineas (?). Advenit mihi iam dicta

¹ Pecia = petia (pièce de terre), Du Cange, V, 162.

terra per mea comparatione et per ullaſque voces. Et affront ad prefatam peciam terre de circi in vinea de me venditore. De oriente in terra que fuit ermengandi Orucio. De meridie in via. De occiduo in vineas de nos emptoribus. Quantum istas affrontaciones includunt sic vendo nobis iam dicta terra ad integrum propter precium mancusos **LVI** auri vel pensi barchinone legitime pensatos quod nos emptores precium mihi dedisti et ego venditor manibus meis recepi et est manifestum. Prescripta quoque omniaque tibi vendo de meum iure in vestro trado dominium et potestatem ut qui quid ex inde facere vel indicare volueritis cum exios et regresios earum ad vestrum plenissimum proprium. Quod si ego venditor aut aliquis homo sexus utriusque contra ista carta vendicione pro iurum-perdum venerit nil valeat set componat aut ego componam tibis iam dicta omnia in duplo cum omni sua melioracione et in antea ista vendicio firma permaneat omni tempore Actum est hoc **III** idus Augusti Anno **XXVIII** Regni regis Philipi.

אני ראוין בר יוסף עשיתי מכירה זו הכתובה לעיל לדון ריכרד נילם¹ ולאשחו בשבייל שטונה מנקוזות² והובם ממטבחו הילזון³ לכל זהוב זהוב ופייסתי לחותמה בחמשה בשבע שטונה ועשרים יומ לירח אב שנת שטונה מאה ושטונה ושלישים לבריאת עולם דוד בר יעקב[°] °
נתנאן בר יהודה

ח'זון

No. 5.

For the Latin text see Jacobs, p. 129. Joseph ben Nathaniel Hazzan acknowledges the receipt, from Andreas, the cobbler, and his wife Eliarda, of 50 solidos of silver for vineyards sold to them in a part of Barcelona called Marruñana, which he had bought from the heirs of Meir ben David, and which on the south touched upon the vineyard of Solomon, the Jew. The Hebrew document is dated in the month Sivan 4852, and is witnessed to by Rubin ben Gershom and Joseph ben Rubin. The Latin document is dated III calends of June in the 32nd year

¹ Ricard Guillerm (= William).

² Latin has "mancusos LVI"!

³ I imagine that the word has some reference to the Latin phrase "vel pensi barchinone legitime pensatos" and contains the word ברצין.

of King Philip (= 1092). Jacobs, p. 9, gives the entry from the indices which he used in which the name of the buyer appears as "Andrez Sabarez y Alcardes" and the place where the vineyard was situated as Morgonzius. The name must be corrected according to the data given above (Sabarez is perhaps a mistake for *sabater*, the Catalan for "cobbler"). The name Morgonzius is given more correctly in Mr. Jacobs's entry No. 102, as Marunya.

יודעים אנו חתומי מטה עודות ברורה שאמר לנו מר יוסף בר נתנאל חזון הו עלי עדים וקנו ממוני וכתבו וחתמו עלי בכל לשון של זכות ותנו לו לדון אנדריב¹ ברורה לא שיש אליארדה להיות מידם² לזכות מהמת שקבלתי מידם ששה וחמשים דינ' בסוף צרוף ומכרתי לו בהם כל חלק זכות שיש לי באיתן בראים³ שהם במרוניאת⁴ שקניתי מן יורשי מר מאיר בר דוד וככעניף זה כתוב למעלה בכתבותם שליהם ומה שהיה בפנינו כתבנו וחתמנו בחודש סיוון שנת תתנגז לציירה ונתנו בידם לראיה ולזכות ראובן בר גרשום נז' יוסף בר רואובן(?).

II. A MARRANO PEDIGREE.

Among the most useful parts of the Inquisition records are the occasional genealogical trees which are attached. They served of course to prove the Jewish origin or the Jewish connexion of those who were charged with being "Judaizantes." The truth of these trees is often a matter of legitimate doubt; though they are probably not more fanciful than those usually worked out by genealogists and heraldic scientists. It is evident that they were compiled with much care; and to all appearances are circumstantial in the data which they give. Until we have reason to

¹ I do not understand the following words. We evidently have the names Andrea and his wife Eliarda. Probably the words contain a reference similar to that in No 1 (see p. 704, Note 6); do they mean that all is clear and nothing has been erased?

² One would expect *בניהם*. ³ נרכיס = "vineas" in Latin text.

⁴ = "in termino de Marrunano."

suspect these data, they must be taken as real documents. The future historian of the Marranos will need the information they afford in constructing a picture of the wide influence exercised by these people in European history.

As a specimen I have copied one such genealogical tree found in the documents of the Toledo Inquisition, which were formerly at Alcala de Henares and are now in the library of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid (Legajo 132, numero 37). The process to which the document is attached relates to the trial of Dona Mençia de Almeyda; not "Maria" as given by Jacobs (*Sources of Spanish Jewish History*, p. 1, No. 2), and repeated by Adler in the *Proceedings of the American Jewish Historical Society*, IV, 29. Dona Mençia (19) was a Portuguese residing in Madrid, the widow of Antonio Lopez Ferro and mother-in-law of Manuel Corticos. On the outside the title is "Arbol Genealógico de D^a Luisa Ferro, Viuda de Manuel Corticos" the daughter of Dona Mençia. A second note on the inside says that the tree has been compiled from material brought out at the trials of Dona Mençia (19), Manuel de Almeyda, her brother (20), Manuel de Almeyda, her nephew (32), and of Dona Serafina de Almeyda (24), daughter of the Manuel (20) mentioned above. This Serafina is mentioned also in the list of persons who testified in the case of Manuel Rodriguez the Portuguese in 1632, 1633 (*J. Q. R.*, XV, 225, l. 39). On the outside there is added the remark "Tormento"; which single word tells its own tale and needs no further comment.

The date attached to the genealogy is 1654-61 (and not 1651-61 as in Jacobs). The name de Almeyda is not unfrequent among Portuguese Jews. In the fourth volume of the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Cyrus Adler has published some of the documents connected with the trial of one Jorge de Almeyda by the Inquisition in Mexico; and on p. 29 of that volume has given references to the occurrence in other parts of the world of this name. The genealogical tree which I here

publish touches upon other families well known in Jewish history which through intermarriage had become connected with that of the de Almeydas, to wit, de Fonseca, de Castro, Pereyra, de Villa Sante, Lopez, &c. It is painfully interesting to note also that from its midst there came even some "familiars" who did service for the Inquisition.

At the bottom of the page is a summary of the facts alleged to prove the Jewish connexions of the said Dona Mençia de Almeyda. Though Luisa Ferro is proven by authenticated documents to have been married to a "familiar," her cousin Don Manuel Corticos (40) "Knight of the Military Order of Alcantara," and though another cousin Don Sebastian Corticos (38) was also a "familiar" and married to his niece Dona Luisa; and her brother Don Sebastian Ferro (42) was a member of the same order of Alcantara, as were the latter's sons, Antonio and Manuel—notwithstanding all this she is of those "who are called in Portugal of the Hebrew nation, new Christians of the first conversion." This was testified to before the Inquisition of Toledo, October 15, 1619, and before the Inquisition of Coimbra (Portugal), September 10, 1619 and September 20, 1636 (at the trial of Serafina, 24). In addition, Dona Mençia, her mother, was a "penitentiada con abjuracion de levi." A sister of Dona Luisa, Mariana Ferro (46), was married to a professing Jew, her cousin Augustin de Fonseca in Venice (18). A cousin Dona Leonor de Almeyda (29) was married to a professing Jew in Amsterdam, Julian Henriques de Castro. Another cousin, Manuel de Almeyda (32) had been a penitent in Toledo, and then a reconciliado in Granada; while Dona Serafina, also a cousin, was a "penitenciada con abjuracion de vehementi" and had worn the "San Benito de media aspa." Two other cousins, Antonio Lopez Gago y Castro (33), and Serafina de Almeyda (34) wife of Manuel de Sosa, had been punished by the Inquisition—the one in Seville, the other in Cordova. A maternal ancestor, Maria Lopez (54) had also been punished by the Inquisition in Coimbra.

There could, therefore, be little doubt of the Marrano character of the family. It was of Portuguese origin; and the data here given show once more how difficult it was for Spain to keep the Jews and the Marranos from recrossing the frontier after the edict of banishment in 1492.

The name Ferro is also not unknown. A Manuel Ferro fell in Seville (Kayserling, *Sefardim*, p. 964), and a Gonzalo Perez Ferro is mentioned in the trial of Jorge de Almeyda, (*P. A. J. H. S.*, IV, 53).

The various names contained in the tree are enclosed in circles and in these circles additional information is given in regard to the individuals which I have included in the following account of the family.

The progenitors of this neo-Christian family of Portugal were Manuel Rodriguez (m. Beatriz Cardosa) and Felipe Lopez (m. Mençia Lopez of Vergançá [Bregance]). Both were "rentiers" (arrendadores). Lopez' son, Antonio Lopez de Castro, married Manuel's daughter, Leonor de Almeyda; Manuel's other children were Felipa Manuel (m. Christobal de Valladolid), Manuel, and a daughter Blanca Pereyra. Of Manuel's brother the tree says "M. y otro hermano suio se fueron á Indias, Moços" (un-married?). Blanca married in Lisbon Don Fernando Uriarte, V^a Sante Montañes, and had children: Beatriz de Villa Sante, Maria de Villa Sante, a second Maria who married Rodrigo de Morales, and Manuel de V. S. (the MS. adds "D. Andres y Don Juan," probably two other sons). Beatriz de V. S. married Geronimo Daça, and her son was Fr. Francisco Daça, a Carmelite monk.

Felipe Lopez' other children were Sebastian (4), Juan Felipe (5), Francisco (6), el Cap^{an} Oliberos (7, m. Leonor de N.), and Maria, who was punished by the Coimbra Inquisition.

The children of Antonio Lopez, some of whom seem to have taken their mother's name, were Antonio Corticos (15), Maria (17), m. Juan Suarez de Fonseca, a physician, one of whose sons was Augustin de Fonseca, a Jew in Venice, who

married his cousin Mariana (46). A third child was Luisa (16) m. Antonio Lopez Corticos. The fourth, Mençia (19), m. a tradesman Antonio Lopez Ferro. The fifth, Manuel (20), m. Felipa Pereyra Henriquez. The sixth was Oliveros Nuñez (21). The seventh, Sebastian Lopez Sobreda (22), m. Felipa de Almeyda, whose son Antonio de Castro died in Flanders. A second son Fadriguez Lopez married Beatriz de Quiros. The seventh child, Antonio Lopez de Castro (23), m. Maria Nuñez, sister of Melchior Nuñez, father of Miguel de Leon, reconciled in Granada. Antonio's children were Manuel de Almeyda (32), Antonio Lopez Gajo y Castro (33), and Serafina de Almeyda (34), wife of Manuel de Sosa.

To come back to the other grandchildren of Antonio Lopez de Castro (3). His daughter had six children. Leonor Corticos (35), m. Manuel Albarez, an accountant in Brussels, Juan C. (36) who died in war, Luisa C. (37), m. Sebastian Ferro, her cousin (42), Sebastian C. (38), m. his niece Luisa (49), Antonio C. (39), unmarried, and D. Manuel C. (40), who married his cousin Luisa Ferro (41). Manuel's children were Manuel Joseph C. (48) and Luisa C. (38).

Dona Mençia (19) had seven children: Dona Luisa Ferro (41)—the real object of the genealogical tree—Sebastian Ferro (42) of the Alcantara order, m. Luisa Corticos (37), Ana Ferro (43), m. Sebastian de Almeyda (26), Manuel Ferro de Castro (44), Leonor Ferro (45), m. Diego Henriquez, her cousin (28), Mariana Ferro (46), m. her cousin Augustin de Fonseca (18), a Jew in Venice, and Juana Ferro. The children of Sebastian (42) were Antonio (50) and Manuel (51), knights of Alcantara, Sebastian (52), and Mençia (53).

Manuel de Almeyda's (20) children were Dona Serafina (24), m. Fernando de Montesinos, a new Christian, Ysabel (25), already dead, had m. Henrique Mendez; Sebastian (26), m. Ana Ferro, his first cousin (43), Antonio (27), m. Leonor de Castro, Diego Henriquez (28), m. Leonor Ferro, his cousin (45), Leonor (29), m. Julian Henriques de Castro, a Jew in Amsterdam, Henrique (30) and Francisco (31).

The intermarriages between cousins to which the document itself calls attention is particularly noticeable. It must have been a peculiarity of the Marranos and one of the signs of their Judaism.

LIST OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE
GENEALOGICAL TREE.

1. Manuel Rodriguez, m. Beatriz Cardosa.
2. Felipe Lopez, m. Mençia Lopez.
3. Antonio Lopez de Castro, m. Leonor de Almeyda.
4. Sebastian Lopez.
5. Juan Felipe.
6. Francisco Lopez.
7. Cap^{an} Oliberos, m. Leonor de N.
8. Manuel.
9. Felipa Manuel, m. Christobal de Valladolid.
10. Blanca Pereyra, m. Fernando Uriarte.
11. Beatriz de Villa Sante, m. Geronimo Daça.
12. M^a de Villa Sante.
13. M^a de Villa Sante, m. Rodrigo de Morales.
14. Manuel de Villa Sante.
15. Antonio Corticos.
16. Luisa de Almeyda, m. Antonio Lopez Corticos.
17. M^a de Almeyda, m. Juan Xuarez de Fonseca.
18. Augustin de Fonseca, m. Mariana Ferro.
19. Mençia de Almeyda, m. Antonio Lopez Ferro.
20. Manuel de Almeyda, m. Felipa Pereyra Henriquez.
21. Oliberos Nuñez.
22. Sebastian Lopez, m. Felipa de Almeyda.
23. Antonio Lopez de Castro, m. Maria Nuñez.
24. Serafina de Almeyda, m. Antonio Lopez Ferro.
25. Ysabel de Almeyda, m. Henrique Mendez.
26. Sebastian de Almeyda, m. Ana Ferro.
27. Antonio de Almeyda, m. Leonor de Castro.
28. Diego Henriquez, m. Leonor Ferro.
29. Leonor de Almeyda, m. Julian Henriquez de Castro.
30. Henrique de Almeyda.

1. Manuel Rodriguez,
m. Beatriz Cardosa.

3. Antonio Lopez

10. D^a Blanca Pereyra,
m. D. Fernando Uriarte,
v^a Sante Montañas.

9. Felipe Manuel,
m. Christobal de
Valladolid.

8. "Manuel y otro hermano suyo
se fueron á Indias, Moços."

11. D^a Beatriz de
Villa Sante, m.
Gerónimo Daca.

Fr. Francisco
Daca, Carmelita
calleada.

12. D^a M^a de
Villa Sante.

13. D^a M^a de Villa
Sante, m. D. Ro-
drigo de Morales,
dif^o.

14. D. Manuel de
Villa Sante; D.
Andres y Juan.

15. D. Antonio Corticos
murió sin casarse.
Dejo á Antonio bas-
tardo.

17. D^a M^a de
Almeida, m.
Juan Suarez de
Fonseca medico.

18. D. Augustin de
Fonseca, m. D^a
M^a Ferro, No. 46.

16. D^a Luisa de
Almeida, m.
Antonio Lopez
Corticos.

19. D^a Mencía de Almeida,
m. Antonio Lopez Ferro.

35. D^a Leonor Corticos,
m. Manuel Alvarez.
Sin sucesion.

36. Juan Corticos.

37. D^a Luisa Corti-
cos, m. Sebastian
Ferro, No. 42.

38. +D. Sebastian
Corticos, m. D^a
Luisa Corticos,
No. 49.

39. Antonio Corticos.

40. +D. Manuel Corti-
cos, m. Luisa Ferro
su prima hermana.

48. Manuel Joseph Corticos. 49. D^a Luisa Corticos, m. No. 88.

41. +D^a Luisa Ferro,
m. Manuel Corticos,
No. 40, tuvieron 2
hijos.

2. Felipe Lopez,
m. Mencia Lopez.

Leonor de Almeyda.

4. Sebastian Lopez.

5. Juan Felipe.

6. Francisco Lopez.

7. Cap^{an} Oliberos,
m. Leonor de N.,
3 sons.

54. M^a Lopez,
m. No. 8.

20. Manuel de Almeyda,
m. Felipa Pereyra o
Henriquez.

21. Oliberos Nuñez.

22. Sebastian Lopez
Sobereda, m. D^a
Felipa de Almeyda.

23. Antonio Lopez de Castro,
m. Maria Nuñez hermana
de Melchior de Leon.

D. Antonio de Castro.

Fadriguez Lopez, m.
Beatriz de Quirós.

32. Manuel de
Almeyda.

33. Antonio Lopez
Gajo y Castro.

34. D^a Serafina de Almeyda,
m. Manuel de Sosa.

24. D^a Serafina de
Almeyda, m.
Antonio Lopez
Ferro.

25. D^a Isabel de
Almeyda, m. Hen-
rique Mendez.

26. D. Sebastian
de Almeyda,
m. D^a Ana
Ferro, No. 43.

27. Antonio de
Almeyda, m.
D^a Leonor de
Castro.

28. Diego Henriquez,
m. D^a Leonor Ferro,
No. 45.

29. D^a Leonor de
Almeyda, m.
Julian Henriquez
de Castro.

30. Henrique de
Almeyda.

31. Francisco de
Almeyda.

42. D^a Sebastian
Ferro, m. D^a
Luisa Corticos,
No. 37.

43. D^a Ana Ferro,
m. D. Sebastian
de Almeyda,
No. 26.

44. D. Manuel Ferro
de Castro.

45. D^a Leonor Ferro,
m. Diego Henriquez,
No. 28.

46. D^a Mariana Ferro,
m. D. Augustin Fon-
seca, No. 18.

47. D^a Juana Ferro.

50. Antonio.

51. Manuel.

52. Sebastian.

53. Mencia.

31. Francisco de Almeyda.
32. Manuel de Almeyda.
33. Antonio Lopez Gajo y Castro.
34. Serafina de Almeyda, m. Manuel de Sosa.
35. Leonor Corticos, m. Manuel Albarez.
36. Juan Corticos.
37. Luisa Corticos, m. Sebastian Ferro.
38. Sebastian Corticos, m. Luisa Corticos.
39. Antonio Corticos.
40. Manuel Corticos, m. Luisa Ferro.
41. Luisa Ferro, m. Manuel Corticos.
42. Sebastian Ferro, m. Luisa Corticos.
43. Ana Ferro, m. Sebastian de Almeyda.
44. Manuel Ferro de Castro.
45. Leonor Ferro, m. Diego Henriquez.
46. Mariana Ferro, m. Augustin Fonseca.
47. Juana Ferro.
48. Manuel Joseph Corticos.
49. Doña Luisa Corticos, m. Sebastian Corticos.
50. Antonio.
51. Manuel.
52. Sebastian.
53. Mençia.
54. M^a Lopez, m. Manuel, No. 8.

RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, N. Y.,
Feb. 14, 1904.